Guppya gundlachi (Pfr.).

Varicella gracillima floridana Pils.

Succinea campestris Say?

Melampus coffeus (L.).

Detracia bulloides (Mont.).

Microtralia minuscula (Ball).

Lymnæa columella Say.

Physa cubensis Pfr.

Helicina tantilla Pils.

Chrondropoma dentatum (Say).

Truncatella caribæensis "Sby. ; Rve.

Truncatella caribæensis pulchella Pfr.

Truncatella clathrus Lowe.

Truncatella bilabiata Pfr.

Littoridina monroensis (Ffld.).

Amnicola. sp? A single specimen of a very small, globose form that may be an n. sp. Alt. 1 mm.

COLLECTING IN DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

BY LILLIAN DYER THOMPSON.

While traveling through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick last summer, we stayed for about six weeks at Digby, N. S. Digby is about 200 miles northeast of Boston, and is situated near the Bay of Fundy, opposite St. John, N. B. The town is located on the southeast shore of the Annapolis Basin,—a sheet of water about twenty miles long and ten miles wide. This basin is connected with the Bay of Fundy by a channel about three-fourths of a mile wide at its greatest width. This channel, known as Digby Gap, is noted for its rapid tides,— the rate of flow through the Gap being about eight miles an hour. The tide fall at Digby is thirty feet. The shores of the Basin are sandy, with the exception of the two rocky promentories on each side of the Gap; the one which is nearest to Digby being Point Prim. The town is on a small peninsula on either side of which are two inlets of the Annapolis Basin, known as the Racquet, on the west, and the Jacquet, on the east of Digby proper. On the ebb tide these are almost dry, exposing long mud flats.

There is one island in the Basin, about opposite the Gap and at the mouth of Bear River, called Bear island. From this a long bar extends, called Bear Island Bar, which is covered to a depth of about six feet at low water, and is covered with eel-grass.

Near the Yacht Club pier were found many *Polinices heros*, and their red-brown "sand-collars." In the Jacquet were many *Litorina littorea* and *Litorina rudis*. On the exposed beach, nearer the town, we found *Mytilus edulis*. On the rocks, in the Racquet, we found *Thais lapillus* and a host of *Acmaea testudinalis* ranging in size from one-eighth of an inch to about an inch in diameter. In the mud, at the base of the rocks, were a multitude of *Buccinum undatum*, *Neptunea decemcostata*, ranging in size from one-eighth of an inch to about an inch in diameter. In the mud, at the base of the rocks, were a multitude of *Buccinum undatum*, *Neptunea decemcostata*, and *Colus stimpsoni*, all alive and half-buried. Some dead specimens of *Aporrhais occidentalis* were also found, five of them being full-grown.

On the suggestion of Capt. Danforth, we constructed a dredge, and endeavored to dredge Bear Island Bar from his motor-boat. Here we found quantities of *Lacuna vincta*, *Alectrion obsoleta*, *Cylichna alba*, and two *Polinices triseriata*.

There were some soldiers encamped at Digby, and they used to gather *Litorina littorea* and steam and eat them, without any flavoring. They sometimes ate *Thais lapillus* also. One day, after a rain, we found two *Helix hortensis* crawling along the road.

A NEW TYPE OF THE NAYAD-GENUS FUSCONAIA.
GROUP OF F. BARNESIANA LEA.

BY A. E. ORTMANN.

During the study of the nayad-fauna of the upper Tennessee, the present writer found that there exists, in this region, a peculiar type of shells, belonging to the genus *Fusconaia*, the various forms of which have been described previously under a great number of specific names, which, however, seem to belong all to one species. In addition, among material received from L. S. Frierson from the Ozark Mountains, a form was discovered which presented the same structure.

The oldest name for the upper Tennessee form is *Unio barnesianus* Lea. A more detailed account of its various phases is to be given elsewhere, and it suffices here to mention only those